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INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Political - Party cadre

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Hankow

DATE PUBLISHED 31 May 1950

LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 9 Oct 1950

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao.CRITICIZES CADRE INEFFICIENCY

In a joint letter to the editor of the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, Liang Shu-wen and Wang Pin of the P'ing-chiang District in Hunan complained that the cadres sent to their district to guide the farmers in production work have not been performing their responsibilities satisfactorily. The gist of the letter is as follows:

Since the latter part of April 1950, the farmers of the P'ing-chiang District in Hunan have been busily engaged in spring cultivation work. The cadres sent to guide the farmers in production work have proven themselves very inefficient. Some of the causes for their poor showings may be attributed to the following reasons:

1. It seems that the cadres are not too well oriented with their responsibilities. Many are under the impression that their job is only to enforce the rent-reduction program, and as a result, they are taking a very passive attitude toward rendering active guidance aid to the farmers in the production field. Some have openly contended that this task does not fall within the realm of their responsibilities, while many are saying that the farmers do not need any guidance in this field. These erroneous concepts and passive attitudes are the main causes for their laxity in this field. These shortcomings are not helping to improve and promote production activities.

2. Higher-level authorities are neglecting to impress the cadres with the importance of implementing the land reclamation program. As a result, very few cadres are attaching any great importance to this program. Many are overlooking the fact that the implementation of this program will help tremendously in finding employment for many who are now destitute and facing starvation.

3. Production policy [of the government] is not being strictly enforced by the cadres. Contrary to recent decision adopted by the government not to molest the personal holdings of the middle-class farmers, some areas have confiscated their land and granaries for re-distribution. As an example, the granaries of eight middle-class farmers in Ch'ing-t'an village in Hsi-yang Hsiang, District No 6, were confiscated and liquidated under the instigation of a person named

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Liu Lang-ch'ing. To date, no compensations for their losses have been awarded to these farmers by the proper authorities. These actions are causing great confusions among the masses and are interfering into the productive effort of the middle-class farmers.

4. Cadres are neglecting to take appropriate measures to counteract the illegal and oppressive activities of the corrupt landowners, local bandits, enemy special agents, etc., against the people. As an example, there have been several cases where the masses were misled by these undesirable elements into thinking that the government had rescinded its regulations governing amortization of mortgages, rent-reduction law, etc., to be fleeced of their hard-earned profits. The inefficiency of the cadres in taking proper measures to protect the masses has not only caused untold losses to the people but has led many farmers to lose confidence in them.

5. In many cases, the cadres, in guiding the farmers in production activities, have been too obsessed in carrying out their original plan of action and have refused to deviate from their plan despite the exigency of the situation. As an example, a cadre leading a group of farmers in a reclamation project refused to release them to return to their own farms to carry out spring cultivation work until they completed the reclamation project. These abuses have created great resentment among the farmers. It seems that the cadres are adopting too narrow a viewpoint in carrying out their responsibilities. They fail to look into the future; they seem to be interested only in performing their immediate task without considerations for others.

6. No effort is being made by the cadres to educate the farmers. As an example, the farmers were never informed that the farm loans being granted by the government were to be used only for production purpose and not for relief. In the village of Hu-shan located in District No 2 and inhabited by 121 families, a cadre, without investigating the actual needs and without explanation, announced arbitrarily that only 60 families will be granted loans. To meet this requirement, three or four families merged themselves into one family to submit their applications for loans. It was later discovered that all families in this village received partial benefits from the 60 loans granted. Moreover, all loans were used as relief funds and not for production purpose.

It is suggested that the following measures be instituted in the future to improve these conditions:

1. To promote production movement, the masses must be first aroused to the importance of production work. The ten major production policies governing spring cultivation work promulgated by the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee must be widely publicized to ensure that every farmer fully understands these policies. The educational program must be expanded to raise the intellectual standard of the farmers, and to overcome the oppressive actions and false rumors being spread by the undesirable elements. The property of the middle-class farmers must be protected and those who have suffered losses in the past must be remunerated.

2. The problems of capital and fertilizers being faced by the farmers must be equitably solved. Past practices of granting farm loans without consideration of actual needs must be abolished; loan grants must be based on more sound reasonings. Fertilizers must be made available to the farmers so that they may increase their output.

3. The cadres must undertake more thoroughly study of guidance principles to improve their qualifications. They must be taught to remember that they are acting as model to the farmers; they are the one to lead the farmers and to help them. The practice of calling meetings during the day must be eliminated as far as possible so that they will not interfere in our production effort; if necessary, these meetings must be held in the evening.

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